(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1894.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1783.

The last CRISIS.

"THE times that tried mens souls," * are over—and the greatest and completest revolution the world ever knew is gloriously and happily accomplished.

But to pass from the extremes of danger to safety—from the tumult of war, to the tranquility of peace, though sweet in contemplation, requires a gradual composure of the senses to receive it. Even calmness has the power of stunning when it opens too instantly upon us. The long and raging hurricane that should cease in a moment, would leave us in a state rather of wonder than enjoyment; and some moments of recollection must pass before we could be capable of tasting the full felicity of repose. There are but few instances, in which the mind is fitted for sudden transitions: it takes in its pleasures by reflection and comparison, and those must have time to act, before the relish for new scenes is complete.

In the present case—the mighty magnitude of the object—the various uncertainties of fate it has undergone—the numerous and complicated dangers we have suffered or escaped—the eminence we now stand on, and the vast prospect before us, must all conspire to impress us with contemplation.

To see it in our power to make a world happy—to teach mankind the art of being so—to exhibit on the theatre of the universe a character hitherto unknown—and to have, as it were, a new creation entrusted to our hands, are honours that command reflection, and can neither be too highly estimated, nor too gratefully received.

In this pause then of recollection—while the storm is ceasing, and the long agitated mind vibrating to a rest, let us look back on the scenes we have passed, and learn from experience what is yet to be done.

Never, I say, had a country so many openings to happiness as this. Her setting out into life, like the rising of a fair morning, was unclouded and promising. Her cause was good. Her principles just and liberal. Her temper serene and firm. Her conduct regulated by the nicest steps of order, and every thing about her wore the mark of honour.

It is not every country (perhaps there is not another in the world) that can boast so fair an origin. Even the first settlement of America corresponds with the character of the revolution. Rome, once the proud mistress of the universe, was originally a band of ruffians. Plunder and rapine made her rich, and her oppression of millions made her great. But America needs never be ashamed to tell her birth, nor relate the stages by which she rose to empire.

The remembrance, then, of what is past, if it operates rightly, must inspire her with the most laudable of all ambition, that of adding to the fair fame she began with. The world has seen her great in adversity, struggling, without a thought of yielding, beneath accumulated difficulties. Bravely, nay proudly, encountering distress, and rising in resolution as the storm encreased. All this is justly due to her, for her fortitude has merited the character. Let, then, the world see that she can bear prosperity; and that her honest virtue in time of peace, is equal to the bravest virtue in time of war.

She is now descending to the scenes of quiet and domestic life. Not beneath the cypress shade of disappointment, but to enjoy in her own land, and under her own vine, the sweets of her labours, and the reward of her toil. In this situation, may she never forget, that a fair national reputation is of as much importance as independence. That it possesses a charm which wins upon the world, and makes even enemies civil. That it gives a dignity which is often superior to power, and commands a reverence where pomp and splendour fail.

It would be a circumstance ever to be lamented and never to be forgotten, were a single blot, from any cause whatever, suffered to fall on a revolution, which to the end of time must be an honour to the age that accomplished it: and which has contributed more to enlighten the world, and diffuse a spirit of freedom and liberality among mankind, than any human event (if this may be called one) that ever preceded it.

It is not among the least of the calamities of a long continued war, that it unhinges the mind from those nice sensations which at other times appear so amiable. The continual spectacle of woe blunts the finer feelings, and the necessity of bearing with the sight renders it familiar. In like manner, are many of the moral obligations of society weakened, till the custom of acting by necessity, becomes an apology where it is truly a crime. Yet let but a nation conceive rightly of its character, and it will be chastely just in protecting it. None ever began with a fairer than America, and none can be under a greater obligation to preserve it.

The debt which America has contracted, compared with the cause she has gained, and the advantages to flow from it, ought scarcely to be mentioned. She has it in her choice to do, and to live, as happily, as she pleases. The world is in her hands. She has now no foreign power to monopolise her commerce, perplex her legislation, or controul her prosperity. The struggle is over, which must one day have happened, and, perhaps, never could have happened at a better time †. And instead of a domineering master, she has gained an ally, whose exemplary greatness, and universal liberality, have extorted a confession even from her enemies.

With the blessings of peace, independence, and an universal commerce, the states, individually and collectively, will have leisure and opportunity to regulate and establish their domestic concerns, and to put it beyond the power of calumny to throw the least reflection on their honour. Character is much easier kept than recovered, and that man, if any such there be, who, from any sinister views, or littleness of soul, lends unseen his hand to injure it, contrives a wound it will never be in his power to heal.

As we have established an inheritance for posterity, let that inheritance descend with every mark of an honourable conveyance. The little it will cost, compared with the worth of the states, the greatness of the object, and the value of national character, will be a profitable exchange.

But that which must more forcibly strike a thoughtful, penetrating mind, and which includes and renders easy all inferior concerns, is the UNION OF THE STATES. On this, our great national character depends. It is this which must give us importance abroad and security at home. It is through this only that we are, or can be nationally known in the world. It is the flag of the United States which renders our ships and commerce safe on the seas, or in a foreign port. Our Mediterranean passes must be obtained under the same title. All our treaties, whether of alliance, peace, or commerce, are formed under the sovereignty of the United States, and Europe knows us by no other name or title.

The division of the empire into states is for our own convenience, but abroad this distinction ceases. The affairs of each state are local. They can go no farther than to itself. And were the whole worth of even the richest of them expended in revenue, it would not be sufficient to support sovereignty against a foreign attack. In short, we have no other national sovereignty than as United States. It would even be fatal for us if we had—too expensive to be maintained, and impossible to be supported. Individuals or individual states may call themselves what they please; but the world, and especially the world of enemies, is not to be held in awe by the whistling of a name. Sovereignty must have power to protect all the parts that compose and constitute it: and as UNITED STATES we are equal to the importance of the title, but otherwise we are not. Our union well and wisely regulated and cemented, is the cheapest way of being great—the easiest way of being powerful, and the happiest invention in government which the circumstances of America can admit of. Because it collects from each state, that, which, by being inadequate, can be of no use to it, and forms an aggregate that serves for all.

The states of Holland are an unfortunate instance of the effects of individual sovereignty. Their disjointed condition exposes them to numerous intrigues, losses, calamities, and enemies; and the almost impossibility of bringing their measures to a decision, and that decision into execution, is to them, and would be to us, a source of endless misfortune.

It is with confederate states as with individuals in society; something must be yielded up to make the whole secure. In this view of things we gain by what we give, and draw an annual interest greater than the capital. I ever feel myself hurt when I hear the union, that great palladium of our liberty and safety, the least irreverently spoken of. It is the most sacred thing in the constitution of America, and that which every man should be the most proud and tender of. Our citizenship in the United States is our national character. Our citizenship in any particular state is only our local distinction. By the latter we are known at home, by the former to the world. Our great title is, AMERICANS; our inferior one varies with the place.

So far as my endeavours could go, they have all been directed to conciliate the affections, unite the interests, and draw and keep the mind of the country together; and the better to assist in this foundation work of the revolution, I have avoided all places of profit or office, either in the state I live in, or in the United States; kept myself at a distance from all parties and party connections, and even disregarded all private and inferior concerns; and when we take into view the great work we have gone through, and feel, as we ought to feel, the just importance of it, we shall then see, that the little wranglings and indecent contentions of personal party, are as dishonourable to our characters, as they are injurious to our repose.

It was the cause of America that made me an author. The force with which it struck my mind, and the dangerous condition the country appeared to me in, by courting an impossible and unnatural reconciliation with those who were determined to reduce her, instead of striking out into the only line that could cement and save her, A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, made it impossible for me, feeling as I did, to be silent: and if, in the course of more than seven years, I have rendered her any service, I have likewise added something to the reputation of literature, by freely and disinterestedly employing it in the great cause of mankind, and shewing there may be genius without prostitution.

Independence always appeared to me practicable and probable; provided the sentiment of the country could be formed and held to the object; and there is no instance in the world, where a people so extended, and wedded to former habits of thinking, and under such a variety of circumstances, were so instantly and effectually pervaded, by a turn in politics, as in the case of independence, and who supported their opinion, undiminished, through such a succession of good and ill fortune, till they crowned it with success.

But as the scenes of war are closed, and every man preparing for home and happier times, I therefore take my leave of the subject. I have most sincerely followed it from beginning to end, and through all its turns and windings: and whatever country I may hereafter be in, I shall always feel an honest pride at the part I have taken and acted, and a gratitude to Nature and Providence for putting it in my power to be of some use to mankind.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 19.

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* "These are the times that try mens souls." *Crisis No. 1. published December 19. 1776.*

† *That the revolution began at the exact period of time best fitted to the purpose, is sufficiently proved by the event. But the great hinge on which the whole machine turned is the* UNION OF THE STATES: *and this union was naturally produced by the inability of any one state to support itself against a foreign enemy without the assistance of the rest.*

Had the states severally been less able than they were when the war began, their united strength would not have been equal to the undertaking, and they must, in all human probability, have failed—And on the other hand, had they severally been more able, they might not have seen, or, what is more, might not have felt, the necessity of uniting; and either by attempting to stand alone, or in small confederacies, would have been separately conquered.

Now, as we cannot see time (and many years must pass away before it can arrive) when the strength of any one state, or of several united, can be equal to the whole of the present United States, and as we have seen the extreme difficulty of collectively prosecuting the war to a successful issue, and preserving our national importance in the world, therefore, from the experience we have had, and the knowledge we have gained, we must, unless we make a waste of wisdom, be strongly impressed with the advantage, as well as the necessity, of strengthening that happy union which has been our salvation, and without which we should have been a ruined people.

While I was writing this note, I cast my eye on the pamphlet COMMON SENSE, *from which I shall make an extract, as it applies exactly to the case. It is as follows:*

"*I have never met with a man, either in England or America, who hath not confessed his opinion that a separation between the countries would take place one time or other: and there is no instance in which we have shewn less judgment, than in endeavouring to describe, what we call, the ripeness or fitness of the continent for independance.*

"*As all men allow the measure, and differ only in their opinion of the time, let us, in order to remove mistakes, take a general survey of things, and endeavour, if possible, to find out the* VERY TIME. *But we need not go far, the enquiry ceases, at once, for,* THE TIME HATH FOUND US. *The general concurrence, the glorious union of all things proves the fact.*

"*It is not in numbers, but in union, that our great strength lies. The continent is just arrived at that pitch of strength, in which no single colony is able to support itself, and the whole, when united, can accomplish the master; and either more or less than this, might be fatal in its effects.*"

PAMPHLET COMMON SENSE.

HAGUE, *January* 22, 1783.

THE duke de Vauguyon, ambassador of France, having the day before yesterday notified in a formal manner his return to Paris to the baron Lynden de Hemmen, who presides this week in the assembly of the States General, the latter has complimented him with the usual formalities. Yesterday this minister of the Most Christian King, had conferences with the prince stadtholder, as well as with the counsel or pensionary, of the province of Holland, and the secretary of the States General.

Mr. Thulemeyer, envoy extraordinary of his Prussian majesty, has within a few days, conferred with some members of government, and yesterday morning he delivered to the president of the States General, a memorial in the following terms:

High and mighty lords,

The king flattered himself that the amicable representations and communications, which the undersigned had made by the express orders of his majesty, to many of the distinguished members of the States General of the United Provinces, on the bad interior fermentation, which at present appears in this country, would have produced the effect wished for, agreeably to the positive assurances given on this head; but his majesty has learned with as much dissatisfaction, as surprize that instead of abating, these interior broils still go on increasing, and that nothing less is meditated than the depriving the prince stadtholder of the command of the land and sea forces and thereby to quit him of the principal and most essential prerogatives of his office of hereditary captain-general and admiral general.

The king cannot imagine, that this can be the sentiment and design of the nation in general, and of the regents of the state. Every good Low Dutchman must recollect with gratitude, that the foundations of his present liberty and happiness were layed by the princes

of the illuſtrious houſe of Orange and Naſſau, and acquired in part at the expence of their blood; that it was this family which formed and conſolidated the preſent conſtitution of the republic, and which after extraordinary viciſſitudes and revolutions, reſembling in ſome meaſure the preſent, formerly reſcued the United Provinces from the imminent dangers with which they were threatened, and re-eſtabliſhed them in their former luſtre.

It is, without doubt, on the preſervation of this form of government, which has now ſo happily ſubſiſted for two ages, and of which the ſtadtholderſhip is an inſeparable part, that the happineſs and ſafety of the republic depends. Every real patriot muſt be convinced of this truth. All the neighbouring powers appear equally appriſed of it, and are affected to ſee ſuch dangerous and unreaſonable diſſentions break out and increaſe within the United Provinces, the conſequences of which muſt be fatal to the republic, as ſuch have been to other ſtates, when alike circumſtanced; and the neighbouring powers are equally concerned in the ſupport of the preſent ſyſtem of government. The king indeed is more particularly ſo, as well by the ties of relationſhip, which connect him with the illuſtrious houſe of Orange, as becauſe he is the neareſt neighbour, and conſtant and ſincere friend of the republic. His majeſty is perſuaded, and has the moſt poſitive aſſurances of it, that the prince ſtadtholder has the pureſt and moſt ſalutary views, for the good of the republic and for the ſupport of the preſent conſtitution; and that if ill-deſigning perſons attribute to him any other, it is by a fiction deſtitute of all probability, and injurious to his perſon and his underſtanding. That the prince will follow and execute invariably the ſyſtem and principles adopted by the ſovereign power of the United Provinces, and he will for the future remove even the ſuſpicions of the contrary.

The underſigned envoy extraordinary has the honour to lay before your high mightineſſes all thoſe important conſiderations. He is charged, by the king's moſt particular orders, to recommend them to their moſt ſerious reflections, and to call upon them, to reject and lay aſide every propoſition tending to leſſen the juſt prerogatives of the ſtadtholderſhip, or to change the eſtabliſhed form of government, which has ſo long and happily ſubſiſted, and that they will immediately take efficacious ſteps to ſtifle all internal diſſentions, to ſtop factious enterpriſes, to ſuppreſs abuſive libels, and to eſtabliſh, not only neceſſary union, but likewiſe the authority and reſpect due to the prince ſtadtholder and other perſons concerned in the government of the republic. His majeſty flatters himſelf that their high mightineſſes will receive and take in good part the repreſentations of their neighbour, who is a real friend, and far from being indifferent to the happineſs of the republic; one who will ever take the moſt warm and zealous intereſt in ſeeing its preſent ſtate preſerved.

At the Hague, January 20, 1783.

As there has been no attempt hitherto to take away any of the lawful prerogatives of the prince ſtadtholder, and as all recommendations of innovations till now only reſpect the remedying of abuſes which had crept into the government of ſome cities and towns, we are yet to learn upon what grounds his Pruſſian majeſty charges the deſign to take away his powers of general and admiral; no ſuch propoſition having come to the public ear.

PARIS, *Jan.* 13. The queen is again pregnant, which happy event gives great joy to the nation. We are aſſured, that it was by the order of this princeſs that general Waſhington was written to to ſave from death the unfortunate and innocent Aſgill, and that this captain, penetrated with the moſt lively gratitude, is ſetting out to Verſailles, to thank in perſon, his auguſt liberatrix, as well as the compte de Vergennes, who, impelled by duty and beneficence, haſtened to be the inſtrument of it.

LONDON, *January* 28.

The foreign miniſters were all at the levee at St. James's yeſterday; a circumſtance very novel, but ſuppoſed to be on account of the admiſſion of the French plenipotentiary, and the Spaniſh (pro tempore) ambaſſador, till the forms of a general peace are ratified between the belligerent powers.

Yeſterday morning the foreign miniſters had a meeting at their hotel, in St. James's-ſtreet, when Monſieur de Rayneval was introduced, and complimented on his appointment from the court of Verſailles.

The earl of Surrey is ſaid to be fixed upon as ambaſſador to the United States of America.

The duke of Richmond and lord Keppel, it is ſaid, will oppoſe the peace in the houſe of lords.

Monſ. Gerard de Rayneval, the new miniſter from the court of France, is not to act long in that capacity; as ſoon as the articles of peace are fully concluded, a perſon of more dignified rank will be ſent over to our court, with the character of ambaſſador. The duke de Guignes, who filled that ſtation when he was count de Guignes, is talked of as likely to viſit St. James's once more in a public character; but the moſt prevailing opinion is, that the baron de Choiſeul, late miniſter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the court of Turin, will be ſent over here with the ſame character.

When Dr. Franklin was about to ſign the proviſional treaty with Mr. Fitzherbert, at Paris, he begged to leave them for a few minutes, which he did, and returned ſoon after in an old ſuit of cloaths, inſtead of a rich ſuit in which he had juſt appeared. Being aſked the reaſon of this extraordinary circumſtance, the veteran anſwered—"It was in this ſuit that —— abuſed me before the privy council, and in this ſuit I chuſe to ſign the treaty of American independence."

It is ſtrongly aſſerted, that ſoon after the formal ratification of peace, the whole garriſon of Gibraltar will be exchanged, and that upon their arrival in England, either honorary or pecuniary rewards will be conferred upon every individual concerned in the memorable defence of that fortreſs.

Miniſters having ſounded the diſpoſition of parliament, relative to Gibraltar, found that the ceſſion of that fortreſs would not be borne; however, they have made a tolerable good ſacrifice to Spain, in its ſtead; for, in order to ſave Gibraltar, they have ceded Minorca and the two Floridas to Spain, one of them indeed had already been reduced by that crown, but the other had not been ſo much as menaced; thus Gibraltar is preſerved, but at a very heavy expence to this country.

Mr. Laurens, now at Bath, it is ſuppoſed, will be nominated ambaſſador to the Britiſh court, from the United States of America. Mr. Laurens, though armed with philoſophical fortitude, ſtill laments the death of his eldeſt ſon. He has great conſolation however, in the riſing virtues of another.

Dr. Franklin has taken the lodgings in Surrey-ſtreet, which he occupied ſome years ago, and is expected in London in a few days.

Trincomale, which our miniſters have inſiſted on keeping, is rated at ten millions value; ſo great is its importance, on account of traffic to the Eaſt Indies.

The reaſons which have induced Holland to ſtand out, or to act ſingly in this buſineſs, have not, as yet, tranſpired, at leaſt from any ſource of authority. The political ſpeculatiſts aſſign various cauſes for this conduct in the Dutch, the moſt probable of which is, that they inſiſt upon pecuniary reſtitution for their loſs of perſonal property in the iſland of St. Euſtatius.

Ruſſia with aſtoniſhing wiſdom, makes the happineſs of her people the great object of her politics. She has lately extended her commerce by a moſt advantageous treaty with Denmark. The loſſes of Great-Britain have alarmed all Europe, and commerce now ſeems the pervading principle of every ſtate.

The inhabitants who left Charles town, are, in general, quite deſtitute, having taken nothing with them but a few houſhold goods, as there was hardly any merchandiſe worth carrying away.

The loſs of the merchants of this country who traded to South-Carolina alone, before the war, is calculated at the enormous ſum of 700,000 l. ſterling.

The mercantile world is in a hurry and buſtle, unknown at any former time. The merchants are endeavouring to out ſhip each other in the race of traffic. European goods, and particularly the produce of England, being greatly wanted in all parts of America, the deſtination of many of the veſſels now in the river is altered from the Weſt India iſlands to the American ports, where it is expected their cargoes will ſell at an immenſe profit.

If the Floridas be ceded to Spain by the new treaty, they will turn out the firſt objects of American ambition, and will ſhortly cauſe a breach between the ſtates and Spain.

The Dutch now find themſelves in a diſagreeable hobble. Left to negotiate for themſelves, the advantages are too many againſt them. And if we conſider the internal ſtate of their affairs, it muſt appear that peace at any price is deſirable to them.

Feb. 4. It is reſolved in council, that a large body of marines ſhall be kept up during the peace, in caſe of a ſudden rupture; as they have been found the moſt uſeful body of troops in the kingdom during the laſt war, both by ſea and land, where they have equally diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

There could not (ſays a correſpondent) have been ſo ruinous a peace to England as the preſent. After the loſs of one hundred millions of money and more than one hundred thouſand men, we have loſt by it all America, Mahon, Tobago, and Senegal; given back the ſuperior ſtate of the Eaſt-Indies in Chandernagore and Pondicherry; the ſame in Africa in Senegal and Goree; and a decided ſuperiority over us in the Weſt-Indies, by reſtoring St. Lucia.

No miſchief to Britain (ſays the ſame writer) was ever equal to that done in the adminiſtration of lord Rockingham, and completed in lord Shelburne's; who, with all his boaſted talents, has not ſhewn the wiſdom of a child; who has had recourſe to ſhops and wine cellars, to find negotiators to ruin his country.

Extract of a letter from the Pais Bas, January 30.

"Peace is no ſooner ſigned between France, Spain, and England, than all the horrors of war are like to take place on the continent. The emperor, it is ſaid, with other powers, is bent upon driving the Turks out of Europe; in which caſe France muſt aſſiſt the latter; nay perhaps, even the pope, and the Italian ſtates. The king of Pruſſia is directing the Hollanders, as Louis the ſixteenth has the Genevois.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, February 2.

"The duke of Athol, colonel Murray, and lord George Lenox, commander in chief in Scotland, have been down here: but the Athol Highlanders are ſtill determined not to go to the Eaſt-Indies. They have put up their arms and ammunition into one of the magazines, and placed a very ſtrong guard over them, whilſt the reſt of the regiment ſleep and refreſh themſelves. They come regularly and quietly to the grand parade, very cleanly dreſſed, twice a day. Their adjutant and other officers parade with them. One day it was propoſed to turn the great guns on the ramparts againſt the Highlanders; but that ſcheme was ſoon over-ruled. Another time it was ſuggeſted to ſend for ſome marching regiments quartered near this place; upon which the Highlanders drew up the draw-bridges, and placed ſentinels at them.

"The 81ſt, another Highland regiment aboard the Indiamen, have alſo inſiſted on being diſembarked, and we hear that they are to diſembark on Tueſday. The Athol Highlanders are then to march to Guilford, on their way home.

"An Engliſh regiment, embarked for the Weſt-Indies, inſiſted likewiſe on being relanded, and cut the cables of their tranſports, and are now in the barracks here. The Athol Highlanders are quartered among the town's people; they do not all appear to be Highlanders. There are indeed ſome of Struan Robertſon's men amongſt them, and a few of the Glin Ammon people, and Stuarts of Appin, and Camerons of Lochiel; but they chiefly conſiſt of young lads from Perth, Glaſgow, Dundee, and Montroſe, amounting in the whole to near 1000 men. The moſt of them attended the worſhip of God to-day, it being Sabbath, and have placed ſentinels all round for fear of being ſurpriſed.

"The inns are full of company from London, and the country people from Suſſex and twenty miles round flock in to ſee the Highlanders."

BOSTON, *April* 10.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the Fire-Brand, captain Frazier, in 35 days from Amſterdam, but laſt from Dover, in the Engliſh Channel, in 29 days; we hear ſhe lay ſeveral days at the latter port near two British 74 gun ſhips of war, with American colours flying, and that no notice was taken of it.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

Yeſterday morning captain Makey, in a brig, arrived here in nine days from Charles-town, but brings nothing new from that quarter. Off the capes of Virginia he ſaw ſeveral Britiſh cruiſers.

By letters from London, of the beginning of February, we learn, that it was reported that lord Surrey was pointed out as ambaſſador from that court to the United States, and that his lordſhip would ſhortly embark for this city.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated February 11.

"We moſt cordially congratulate you on the peace, and preſume, that a conſiderable intercourſe will now take place between America and Portugal, trade being happily freed from the arbitrary reſtrictions of England. We imagine that congreſs will judge it expedient to form a commercial treaty with Portugal; in which caſe it is probable the negotiators will have orders to inſiſt that the ſales of wheat, brought from America, ſhould be free and open as formerly; at preſent it is ſubject to a heavy duty, and can be ſold no where but in the corn market, in which the ſale is taken out of the proprietors hands; this duty was impoſed in conſequence of the war with America."

The ſhip Aſtrea, captain Derby, arrived at Salem, on Friday the 4th inſtant, after 22 days paſſage, from France. By her was received a copy of a declaration for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, ſigned by the American commiſſioners at Paris, the 20th of February laſt.

Notice of ſix ſhips for Virginia and Maryland, was put up at the Royal Exchange, London, the 28th of January, to ſail without convoy.

April 22. Accounts from New-York mention, that the laſt embarkation of refugees, conſiſting of near 5000 ſouls, ſailed from thence on Thurſday laſt for Nova-Scotia. That orders had been iſſued for reinſtating thoſe virtuous citizens who had left their property on the invaſion of the Britiſh forces in 1776; and they were accordingly admitted into the Britiſh lines, for the purpoſe of ſettling their affairs with thoſe perſons who have held their eſtates in the courſe of the war.

April 26. We hear Mr. Carmichael, ſecretary to the commiſſion at Madrid, from America, has, in the abſence of Mr. Jay, who is at Paris, been received at the court of Spain as the miniſter of the Independent States of America.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated March 14.

"An embargo is laid in England upon all the veſſels which were fitting out for America, of which there were many, till the treaty of commerce is ſettled, or till it is known if they will be admitted into the ports of the United States.

"The queen of Portugal has iſſued her royal decree, ordering all her ports to be opened to the citizens of America, and that they are to enjoy all the privileges that other foreigners do."

ANNAPOLIS, May 1.

Official Intelligence being received by his Excellency the Governor of a general Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, laſt Thurſday was appointed as the Day of public Rejoicings. A convenient, extenſive, and occaſional Building, was erected on Carroll's Green, ſufficient for the Accommodation of many Hundreds; Thirteen Pieces of Artillery were planted oppoſite, and an elegant and plentiful Dinner provided.

The Proclamation, by his Excellency's Command, being read by the High Sheriff, and Thirteen Cannon diſcharged, to announce the glorious and ever-memorable Event; the Gentlemen then retired to Dinner; at which were preſent, his Excellency the Governor, the honourable Council, many Members of the Senate and Delegates of Aſſembly, and a great Number of Gentlemen both of Town and Country; who with unfeigned Satisfaction congratulated each other on the Bleſſings of Peace—the riſing Glory of their Country—the Proſpects of her Commerce—her future Grandeur and Importance in the Scale of Nations.

After Dinner the following truly liberal, generous and patriotic Toaſts were drank, each attended with Thirteen Cannon:

1. The third of February 1783, in perpetual Memory, on which Day a virtuous War was concluded by an honourable Peace.

2. The United States; may their Confederacy endure for ever.

3. Friendſhip with France:—May every Nation imitate the Depth and Moderation of her Policy, by which the Freedom of Navigation has been ſecured, the Liberty of theſe States confirmed, and the Bleſſings of Peace and Commerce diffuſed throughout the Globe.

4. His Excellency General Waſhington.

5. The Generals, Officers and Soldiers of our Army: May their Services be remembered, and generouſly rewarded by a grateful People.

6. The French Generals, Officers and Troops, who ſerved in America.

7. The Marquis of Fayette: May our poſterity ever retain a grateful ſenſe of his ſtrong Attachment to this Country, and of the important Services rendered it in the Field and Cabinet.

8. The immortal Memory of the gallant Soldiers and virtuous Citizens who glorioufly fell in the late War.

9. The Patriots of America: Honours crown their labours; may future Ages revere their memory, and emulate their Fame.

10. The United Netherlands, and the friendly Powers in Europe.

11. May the Influence of the preſent Revolution be extended to all the Nations of the Earth, by introducing among them that Spirit of Humanity, and religious Toleration, which has ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed this Country, and united the Efforts of all Denominations of Chriſtians in the Support of Freedom.

12. The Commissioners of the United States at Paris.

13. The State of Maryland:—May she ever support Religion, Learning, and Virtue; preserve Justice, public Faith, and Honour; give every encouragement and Attention to Agriculture and Commerce; and on all Occasions maintain with Dignity her national Character.

At Night the State-House, a superb Building, was beautifully and magnificently illuminated; and an elegant Entertainment was given to the Ladies at the Ball-Room, which concluded the Evening.—The City never shone before with such a numerous and brilliant Appearance of Ladies.

The whole was conducted with great Propriety, Harmony, and Decorum; and without any Accident whatever to interrupt the festive Hours.

We hear that the *anniversary*, or chief quarterly meeting, of the *Visitors and Governors of* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, agreeable to law and the fundamental ordinances of the corporation, is to be held at the town of Chester on Tuesday May 13; and the punctual attendance of every member of the corporation is expected and requested, as sundry ordinances and regulations, of lasting importance to the seminary, are then to be considered and established.

On the day following (being Wednesday 14th) the FIRST COMMENCEMENT for degrees in the arts and sciences will be held in the church at Chestertown. The doors will be opened at 9 o'clock, for the reception of the company, and half an hour afterwards the corporation of visitors and governors, the professors, the candidates, with the students and scholars, will enter, in order to proceed with the business of the day.

On the evening of the same day, Dr. Young's *Tragedy of the Brothers* will be performed by the graduates, &c. As sundry of the public exercises will have a proper reference to the present great æra and crisis in American affairs, the establishment of *independence, liberty*, and *peace*, it is hoped they will be truly interesting.

On Thursday (the 15th) at 10 o'clock a. m. the *foundation stone* of the *new college* will be laid, with the usual ceremonies. The visitors and governors will afterwards proceed to the public sale of about seventy acres of the college grounds, for building or other improvements, on leases of 99 years, agreeable to law. The lots will generally consist of one acre, and are most beautifully situated, being bounded by the town and river on the south, and by the college on the north, accommodated with fine springs of water, and convenient streets and lanes.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

The Remonstrance and Petition of the Electors of ——— county.

WHEREAS by the treaty of peace concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it is agreed, that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment in the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bonâ fide debts heretofore contracted, which must, and in justice should, be strictly carried into execution: And whereas sundry payments of British debts have been made into the treasury of this state in depreciated paper money, to the amount of upwards of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, the value of which, when deposited in the treasury, did amount to a less sum than fifteen hundred pounds real money. Your remonstrants hereby declare against the manifest injustice of burthening the state with the debts of a few individuals, who in equity and good conscience can never entertain such an expectation—we most cheerfully consent to the payment of our proportionable part of the several sums of depreciated monies when lodged in the treasury.—Substantial Justice requires, that the debtors should be compelled to make good the deficiency. Taking into consideration the great scarcity of money and grain throughout the state, we beg leave to submit to the wisdom and justice of the General Assembly the propriety of giving a longer time for payment of the first part of the taxes imposed by an act of assembly passed last session—the delegates representing the county of ——— in the General Assembly, will accept the above remonstrance as an instruction particularly addressed to them by their constituents, and regulate their conduct accordingly.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment. 1

FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session of Assembly, may be had at the Printing Office.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers. 4

WANTED,

A PERSON to attend in a Billiard Room. Any one, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying at the Coffee-house. 1

To be SOLD,

ABOUT five hundred acres of land, laying on the river Severn, between Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, *who lives thereon.* 1 B.G.&

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

1 w 7/6 GERARD HARBIN.

To be sold on Tuesday the 27th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, sulkey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of houshold furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

1

YOUNG GRANBY,

An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, at ten dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active, he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancey, of New-York. The character of Young Granby's sire and grand dam is so well known and established that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.

Good pasturage at three shillings per week, and particular care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

1 FRANCIS MILLER.

P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Compton, living on Dry Seneca, in Montgomery county, a black horse about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock and shoulder something like I, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 0 15

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's county; William Allein, Lower Marlborough; Philemon Acouent, on Chester-bay.

Fielder Bowie, Prince-George's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county.

John Craggs, London-town; Thomas Caustice, eastern shore, Virginia; John Craig, Port-Tobacco; Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; captain William Campbell, Samuel Chase (2), Annapolis.

Theodore Dent, Charles county; John Davidson, Samuel Davidson (2), Annapolis.

Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county; Samuel B. Fox, Queen-Anne's county; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank.

Elizabeth Gordon, Chester-town; captain John Gassaway, Mr. Gassaway, captain Samuel Godman, Annapolis.

Francis Hawkins, Charles county; Dr. Leonard Hollyday, Patuxent river; Robert H. Harrison, Maryland.

Catharine Jerningham, Charles county; Jasper M. Jackson, Prince-George's county; Rinaldo Johnson (2), Aquasco.

Charles Leacompt, Caroline county.

Robert Mundull, Port-Tobacco; captain Jonathan Morgan, Benjamin Mackall, Calvert county; James M'Henry, captain John Mitchell, Annapolis.

Anne Neale, Port-Tobacco.

Lieutenant Richard O'Bryan, Annapolis.

James Pearce, jun. Prince-George's county; captain Andrew Paton; John Plomer, John Plumber, near Annapolis.

Rachel Riston, Prince George's county; Rachel Riley, George-town, eastern shore.

Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Mrs. C. Slye, near Port-Tobacco; James Stone, Lower Marlborough; rev. Benjamin Sebastain, St. Mary's county.

Philip Thomas, jun. (3), West river; Thomas Tucker, Anne-Arundel county.

John Willis, Annapolis.

Edward Yard, Annapolis.

3 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county. 4

March 26, 1783.

BLACK PRINCE

To be SOLD, or hired for the season to cover.

HE was got by Don Carlos, whose dam was the noted running mare Primrose, and he was got by Figure. Black Prince's dam was got by Figure, grand-dam by Dove, great-grand dam by Othello, great-great-grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian. She was the dam of Mr. Hall's horse that won the fifty guineas at Annapolis last year. He is now in training. For terms apply to

9 X JOHN BROWN.

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, an old schooner boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red, she had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

3 WILLIAM SANDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawson, deceased, so far as it relates to possessing the real estate of the deceased.

w8 9 X JAMES DAWSON.

TAKEN up as a stray by Matthew Stone, living in Durham parish, Charles county, a likely gray mare, about thirteen hands and one inch high, appears to be about seven years old, is in good order, branded on the near buttock I B and on the off with a cross, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

THIS is to notify, that the next assembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate sale of the house of the late Lloyd Dulany, Esq; at Annapolis; also a final settlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be satisfied in their just demands, at least as far as his property will admit. 9 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county, purpose preferring a petition to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to have a law passed to empower them to dispose of the glebe belonging to the said parish.

9 X Signed per order of the vestry,
EBENEZER RYNER, register.

February 16, 1783.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cæcil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

7 Signed by order of the commissioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

April 10, 1783.

THE trustees of Charlotte Hall school are once more earnestly requested to attend at the Cool springs on Thursday the eighth day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, to receive plans and proposals, agree and contract with any person or persons who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate six-y scholars, masters, and servants; and all persons desirous of undertaking the said buildings, are invited to attend on the said day: And whereas there have already been three different days appointed for a meeting of the said trustees, and a number sufficient to transact business have never attended, it is hoped that the gentlemen trustees will on the above day be very punctual in meeting, that a design so beneficial to the community may be no longer retarded. Those gentlemen whom it may not suit to attend any longer to the business of the said school, it is expected will send in their resignation, that the remaining trustees may appoint others in their room, to whom it may be more convenient to give punctual and due attendance, otherwise there will be application made to the next session of assembly for dissolving the present trustees and for a new appointment. 3 w

3 X Signed by order of the trustees present,
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on Patuxent river, near the Governor's bridge, two negro fellows, namely, SANDY and BASIL. Sandy went away about the last of January, is a stout, strong, well made fellow, between 30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very pert, and stammers in his speech, his dress is a country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, country made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 50 years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his dress the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows, or thirty shillings for either, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin. 3

TAKEN up as a stray by James Wilson, a black gelding, thirteen and a half hands high, very poor, appears to be old, no perceivable brand, his two hind and one fore foot white, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

THERE is at the plantation of John Forrester, son of John, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay stray gelding, about 15¼ hands high, branded on the near buttock IA, part of his eye-lash off, a white mealy nose, trots, paces, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

YOUNG YORICK,

A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, rising five years old,

WILL cover mares this season for five hundred pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current money, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended in a regular line from the first running horses in England, which the following pedigree will evince; the exactness, beauty, and elegance so liberally displayed by nature in his symetrical form, together with his great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing presage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e. his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse of his age in this state. When four years old he received forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's Comet, who was prevented running the match by an accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials, given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to establish this opinion more generally, he will run him against any horse whatever of his age, on the first day of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each, a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle, and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pedigree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not conversant in these matters, enough has been said to prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6w 2 FIELDER BOWIE.

SILVER-TAIL,

STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered; or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes.. Silver-Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got by Selim, her dam by Panton's Arabian, her grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great grand-dam by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Panton's Witherington mare Tanner was imported and got by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several purses and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising seven years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he is a sure foal getter, and his stock are remarkably large and beautiful. 3 w5 MARK ROUGHED.

March 30, 1783.

C O M E T,

That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chesnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. 1 m

2 JOHN BROWN.

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers, together with the heirs of the late James M'Clean, Esq; intend petitioning the next general assembly for the purpose of having his will confirmed. w3

6 JOHN KENNARD, JAMES PIPER, } executors.

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time. w8

5 ANDREW GRAY.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

10 WILLIAM LOGAN.

Prince George's county, April 8, 1783.

U N I O N,

STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at three guineas, and 7/6 to the groom. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, and was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand-dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with black mane, tail, and legs; he is the first running horse in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

3 w RICHARD B. HALL.

N. B. Credit will be given until the fall. 2

Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.

The D A U P H I N,

A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane, and tail,

WILL cover mares this season, not more than twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Contee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five guineas each, payable on or before the first day of January, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this spring, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly formed; his sire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous imported Dove, his great-grand dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian.

2 GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.

N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. N.

April 15, 1783.

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th of May, on the premises,

A VERY valuable tract of land called Recovery, containing near four hundred acres, well timbered and watered, with meadow grounds, some dwelling houses, tobacco houses, orchard and other improvements; it is well situated in the heart of a fine country famous for the best tobacco, wheat, and grass, in the forest of Prince George's county, between Queen-Anne and Bladensburg, nearly equidistant, and near the main road; it lies in a long square and may be divided into convenient tenements or plantations. Also fifty acres or more of a tract of land called the Jeremiah and Mary, adjoining and convenient to the Recovery, it is of a good soil, well timbered and watered. The subscriber J. Belt will shew the land, and correct plats will be produced on the day of sale. A good title will be made to the purchasers, and time allowed for payment if desired; bills, cash or tobacco will be taken in payment. w3

2 JEREMIAH BELT, STEPHEN WEST.

March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. admiuistrator.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

Annapolis, April 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to discharge their accounts as soon as possible, in order that the administrators may be enabled to satisfy those who have just demands against the said estate.

2 JONATHAN PINKNEY, administrator, PRISCILLA PINKNEY, administratrix.

Annapolis, April 22, 1783.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately removed his shop to Cornhill street, opposite to Mr. John Brewer's, where he still carries on the carriage-making and turning business as usual. He flatters himself that those gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their custom, will still continue to oblige him with it; they may depend on having their work well and speedily executed by their obedient servant,

2 SAMUEL HUTTON.

April 18, 1783.

A F R I C A N.

STANDS this season at West river, and covers at eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked.

African will be five years old next May, is about fifteen hands high, and perfectly sound. He was got by Careless, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello out of Old Milley.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and see that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week. 2

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 17, 1783.

Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of May next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land late the property of the Principio company. The land will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

N. B. A negro fellow, an excellent founder, and his wife, a good house wench, will be sold at the same time and place.

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Tilghman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.

ISAAC MARSHALL.

R O E B U C K,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active.

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents. 3

Anne-Arundel county, April 15, 1783.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway in August 1781, negro JACK, who said he was a slave belonging to Thomas Jones, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whom I have wrote several times and received no answer: And whereas I did at that time advertise him in the Maryland gazette, but have had no application for him since, I hereby give notice, that unless the owner applies to me on or before the 21d day of May next, he will then be sold at the coffee-house, in Annapolis, to discharge the fees accrued on his imprisonment.

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, April 7, 1783.

WHEREAS mean and ill-disposed persons have entered in, and plundered a small pond of the oysters I had procured to be sowed therein for my own use; this is to forewarn all such from entering the said pond for the future, under any pretence whatever, as I have now enclosed the same (though before within my lines) and am determined to proceed against, to the utmost rigour of the law, every such offending person for the time to come. 3 w

2 MICHAEL TANEY.

March 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next session of assembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late Notley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles county, among his several daughters, or their representatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there being occasion for it, and one of the girls being considerably under age.

4 ROBERT ROGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

2 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

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